

REMARKS

Applicants appreciate the thorough examination of the present application as evidenced by the Office Action. Applicants submit that the present rejections should be withdrawn for at least the reasons discussed below. Applicants acknowledge that Claims 9, 12-15, 19-23, 29 and 49-58 have been withdrawn responsive to the previous election requirement. However, as Applicants believe patentable generic claims are presented, Applicants have included the withdrawn claims in the listing of claims for the Examiner's reference.

Applicants note that the present rejections generally follow the application of Painter applied previously. However, in light of the Examiner's finding that Applicants' previous arguments were persuasive, the present rejections rely on additional references. To expedite the Examiner's reconsideration, only the newly raised matters will be addressed below. However, to assure that this submission is considered fully responsive to the Office Action, Applicants' previous Amendment is incorporated fully herein by reference as if set forth in its entirety.

The Prior Art Rejections:

Claims 1, 5-8, 10-11, 16-18, 24-28, 30-35, 37-38 and 40-48 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Painter, Jeffrey E., "Navigation System that Supports Multiple Languages and Format," which Applicants understand to correspond to European Patent Application No. EP1300655 to Painter ("Painter"), in view of United States Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0139388 to Vora ("Vora"). Office Action, p. 2. Claims 2-4, 36 and 39 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Painter and Vora in view of United States Patent No. 5,860,073 to Ferrel et al. ("Ferrel "). Office Action, p. 12. Claims 33 and 35 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Painter and Vora in view of Microsoft Technet, "Comparing Windows XP Professional Multilingual Options," December 1, 2001 ("Microsoft"). Office Action, p. 14. Applicants respectfully submit the rejected claims are allowable at least for the reasons further discussed below.

In rejecting independent Claim 1, the Office Action acknowledges that Painter fails to disclose the plurality of message types recited in Claim 1. However, the Office Action asserts Vora at paragraphs 10-13 discloses these recitations. More particularly, the Office Action states that the "locale-independent representation is in an application markup language comprising a locale attribute that identifies a version of language that is spoken in the locale." Office Action, p. 4. The Office Action further equates the locale attribute of Vora to the recited message type of Claim 1.

As recited in the message type clause of Claim 1, a style sheet is retrieved that is "associated with the **message type of the data record** and with the **selected language**." As described in the present specification:

the style sheets 274 may each be associated with one of a plurality of different message types and different style sheets may be provided **for each message type for each language** that it may be desired to display text in on the data processing system 130 (Figure 2).

Specification, p. 18, lines 18-21(emphasis added). Thus, as recited in Claim 1 and described in the present specification, message type and selected language are two distinct parameters. In other words, multiple language style sheets may exist for each message type and multiple message type style sheets may exist for each language. The selection may then be based **both** on message type and selected language to select the correct style sheet for use in formatting the data.

As also described in the present specification:

In various embodiments of the present invention, the received data record has an associated message type selected from a plurality of different message types. For example, message types distinguishing the type of data values included in the data records.

Specification, p. 20, lines 1-2. Message types are also discussed in the following excerpt:

The data portion **256** of memory **136**, as shown in the embodiments of **Figure 3**, may include data acquisition data (i.e., information associated with generating data) **270**, saved data **272** and/or style sheets **274**. The data acquisition data **270** may provide, for example, information related to identifying, addressing and collecting data from different network resources such as applications, printers and the like. The saved data **272** may be provided where the underlying application generating data for display in a selected language stores acquired data

for some selected period of time. The style sheet(s) 274 may include display formatting information for one or more different languages for one or more message types of received data records.

Specification, p. 15, lines 8-17. Thus, a message "type" is not based on a language to be used for local display, it is based on the contained language independent data content of the message, such as data acquired from different network resources, which data may then be shared across different locations using different language.

Vora relates to a "locale independent" voice application that outputs voice for an application based on obtained locale attribute. Vora, Abstract. However, in Vora, a Multi-channel extensible Markup Language (MXML) document 104 is transformed by the framework 102 based on an identified locale attribute specified by an application programmer command entry. Vora, paragraphs 69-75. More particularly, the problem addressed by Vora appears to relate primarily to regional differences in translation of textual to vocal representations, such as with date coding. Thus, in Vora, only a single message type is provided, a MXML document for translation, and a locale attribute is separately provided by a programmer calling the translating ("EXPAND") program, not extracted from the MXML document.

Independent Claims 1 and 44 are Patentable:

Independent Claim 1 recites, in part:

wherein the received data record comprises at least one of the following:
a message type selected from a plurality of message types each having an associated style sheet and wherein retrieving a style sheet comprises retrieving a style sheet associated with the message type of the data record and with the selected language;

network resource utilization and/or event indicator data collected by an application manager agent at a remote location; or

a schema defining data and a style sheet identifier that identifies the style sheet and wherein retrieving a style sheet comprises retrieving a style sheet based on the style sheet identifier and wherein formatting the data record comprises formatting the data record based on the style sheet and the schema.

Of these three data record options, the Office Action alleges the first is disclosed by Vora as discussed above. Claim 44 includes corresponding recitations.

However, as discussed above, Claim 1 recites selection of style sheet based on both a

selected language and one of a plurality of message types. Thus, if the rejection is treating the locale attribute obtained from a programmer as designating a message type, there is no disclosure or suggestion of a language designation distinct from the message type (i.e., only a single degree of freedom, not two). Furthermore, the locale attribute of Vora is provided by a programmer separate from the MXML document to be translated and at the time of the translation. In other words, the MXML document only has an associated message type after the fact as designated by a receiving programmer. In other words, the "received data record" would not have any message type as the association with the locale attribute is generated by the translate request at the application server 105 of Vora. Accordingly, the rejections of Claims 1 and 44 and the claims that depend therefrom should be withdrawn for at least these reasons.

Furthermore, Applicants submit the different possible designated locale attribute simply does not convert the MXML of Vora into a plurality of different message types. As described above, the message types vary based on "the type of data values included in the data records." Specification, p. 20, lines 1-2. As described in Vora, there is no such distinction. In fact, the translation appears to identify how to translate the data on a data record level, not based on a message type as only a single message document appears to be described in Vora. Accordingly, the rejections of Claims 1 and 44 and the claims that depend therefrom should also be withdrawn for at least these additional reasons.

For the sake of completeness, Applicants further note that neither of the other listed data record options of Claim 1 is taught by Painter as described in the previous Amendment. They are also not disclosed by the newly cited references.

Independent Claims 27, 32, 46 and 48 are Patentable:

Independent Claim 27 recites, among other things, generating data values **and** further incorporating the generated data values and an identification of a style sheet in a language independent markup document **at a first data processing system**, followed by forwarding the language independent markup document **from the first data processing system to a second data processing system**. In other words, the system creating a markup document

including both data and a style sheet identification is the system generating the data. Independent Claims 32, 46 and 48 contain corresponding recitations.

In rejecting Claims 27, 32, 46 and 48, the Office Action acknowledges such recitations are not disclosed by Painter. However, the Office Action asserts that such recitations are disclosed by "Vora's locale attribute which determines what stylesheet to apply in order to display the data record." Office Action, p. 9. However, as described in the discussion of Vora above, the locale attribute of Vora is input by a programmer to the application server 105 that receives and translates the MXML document 104 for local display, it is not included in the MXML document 104 by the device generating the MXML document 104. The application server 105 is alleged to be the first data processing system in the rejections, the translated document 104 is not in a language independent format when forwarded to a selected output device 112, 114, 116, 118. In fact, the no "identification of a style sheet" or the locale attribute is ever included in the MXML document 104, it is a separate parameter passed to the translate application as discussed above. Accordingly, the rejections of independent Claims 27, 32, 46 and 48 and the claims that depend therefrom should be withdrawn for at least these reasons.

Various of the Dependent Claims Are Separately Patentable

The dependent claims are all patentable at least based on their dependence on one of the independent claims as discussed above. In addition, various of the dependent claims are separately patentable as discussed in Applicants' previous amendment, which has been incorporated by reference above.

The PTO-892

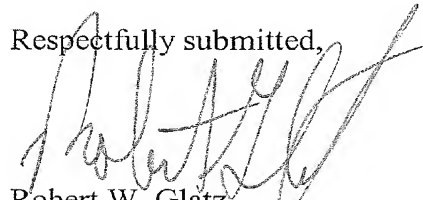
Applicants note that the Vora reference cited in the Office Action does not appear on the PTO-892 provided with the Office Action. Applicants' request issuance of a PTO-892 listing Vora to assure that Vora is listed on the first page of any patent issuing from the present application.

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Conclusion

In light of the above amendments and remarks, Applicants respectfully submit that the above-entitled application is now in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested. If, in the opinion of the Examiner, a telephonic conference would expedite the examination of this matter, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney at (919) 854-1400.

Respectfully submitted,



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I hereby certify that this correspondence is being transmitted electronically to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on January 15, 2007.



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